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Minimum Wage To Be Effective Oct. 1

Rate Set At Thirty-Three and One-Third Cents per Hour

Hon. E. C. Manning, minister of trade and indnstry, announced on Monday that the basic minimum wage rate for men will go into effect on October 1st.

The schedules, which provide four sets of weekly rates for different number of hours, will apply to men who have had at least one year's experience at the work in which they are engaged, the minister said.

Rates for inexperienced male employees and minors will be announced shortly, Mr. Manning added.

Minimum wage for a 45-hour week will be $15, for 48-hour week $16, for 51-hour $17, and for a 54-hour week $18, he added.

Employees hired on a weekly basis, but not working 45 hours a week, must be paid $15 a week, the minister continued.

Authorized under the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1936, the schedules are still under consideration, Mr. Manning said.

Farm Laborers Exempt

Only exemptions under the minimum rate will be farm laborers, domestic servants, employees in those industries which have made agreements with employers under the Industrial Standards Act, employees exempted by a specific ruling of the board of industrial relations, and persons hired for casual labor, the minister announced.

The latter class is exempted under a clause covering "such employees as may be hired to perform casual, seasonal or temporary work by others than employers engaged in any industry, business, trade or occupation for work in such industry, business, trade or occupation."

The minister said he made the exemption so that employment of men for a few hours at a time at odd jobs such as lawn cutting would not be discouraged.

The basic minimum rates will apply to all industries, Mr. Manning said, but the department of trade and industry will insist that firms, which have been paying and can pay wages higher than the minimum, must sign with employees under the Industrial Standards Act an agreement providing for wages and hours of work.

If an agreement is not signed within a time limit to be specified later, the department will establish wage and hours of work schedules for that firm under the male minimum wage act and the hours of work act.

Actions are more the test of character than all the words spoken by a man.

Fashion Flashes

---- By JANE DEE

HEARD the Fall Fashion news? If you haven't it's time you did—for how can you plan a smart Fall wardrobe without knowing "what's what" in the Fashion World?

Did you know that there are three new silhouettes for Fall with Paris backing each one? That millinery has gone to great heights? That shoes are sleek as paint? That color plays a very important part in the Fall Fashion picture?

Why not take advantage of the Stylist Service by writing to me? I will be delighted to tell you all about the new trends for Fall, the latest fabrics, trimmings and styles being featured in New York and Paris.

It's an easy way to keep up-to-date and will save you time and effort in planning your clothes for Fall and Winter.

Jane Dee

T. EATON Co. WINNIPEG CANADA

EATON'S

E. L. Gray Invited To Stand For Edmonton

Liberal Leader Has Unanimous Approval Of Meeting

At a joint meeting of parties opposed to the present government, held in Edmonton on Friday night of last week, it was unanimously decided to invite E. L. Gray, Liberal leader, to contest the Edmonton by-election on October 7th, to fill the vacant seat in the Alberta legislature caused by the death of George H. Van Allen, K.C.

The invitation to Mr. Gray was endorsed by representatives of the Conservatives, Liberals, People's League, and the U.F.A.

S. W. Field, K.C., president of the Edmonton branch of the People's League, who was chairman of the meeting, acting on the instructions of the meeting, forwarded a letter to Mr. Gray on Friday night, containing the invitation.

The Liberal leader was asked to give his reply by Monday, if possible. If a further meeting of the joint negotiating committees is required, it will be called by Mr. Field at a date to be announced later.

The meeting appointed John W. Dower and A. S. Hodgson, of the People's League; Gerald O'Connor, M.L.A. (Liberal); E W S Kane and C. M. Macleod, of the Conservative party, as a committee to interview the C.C.F., Labor party, and any other political body, with the object of obtaining their support of the request to Mr. Gray.

H. R. Milner, K.C., president of the Alberta Conservative Association, said: "That if Mr. Gray was prepared to contest the seat, we have always been ready to support him."

Liberals present at the meeting said that if Mr. Gray consented to stand, he would undoubtedly receive the nomination at the party convention, which will be held Sept. 30, in Edmonton.

Conservatives were not prepared to say whether they would hold a nominating convention or not, this being a matter that was in the hands of the central executive.

E. L. Gray Accepts Edmonton Nomination

Communist Candidate Already In the Field

After discussing the matter with the board of directors of the Eastern Irrigation District, at Brooks, of which he is manager, E. L. Gray spoke over long distance telephone with S. W. Field, K.C., in Edmonton, accepting the invitation to contest the vacant seat in that city in the coming by-election.

Jan Lakeman, president of the Alberta Communist party, has been nominated candidate for the Edmonton seat on Monday of this week. Mr. Lakeman is an old campaigner, having contested for a seat on the Edmonton city council as well as in previous provincial elections. Election day is October 7th.

Theory and Practice

There is hardly a grain producer in this province but knows that, theoretically, the co-operative system is the soundest and the best. While many thousands support their belief in a practical way by patronizing co-operative institutions such as Alberta Pool Elevators, others fail to do so. If the theory is sound and right it should be supported.

Coffee and Tea Imports

The imports of green coffee in May were lower than in the corresponding month of 1936, the amount being 4,361-727 pounds o the value of $459,503, compared with 5,218,392 worth $445,287. There were 14 sources of supply during the month, of which British East Africa led with 1,923,288 pounds, Jamaica 1,-300,433, Brazil 329,721, Trinidad and Tobago 270,438, Columbia 184,418, United Kingdom 126,964, and Guatemala 102,360. Tea imports were small in comparison with May, 1936, the total being 2,815,508 pounds as compared with 7,023,421. The big drop in imports was in tea of India, falling to 1,716,655 pounds from 4,727,869, while tea of Ceylon fell to 745,288 from 1,783 213. Tea of China amounted to 56,322 against 65,-997, and tea of Japan 142,052 against 278,095.

POLIOMYELITIS

Funds have been provided by the Ontario Department of Health for the launching of an experiment designed to assist in the prevention of infantile paralysis. The plan is in the hands of the Hospital for Sick Children and the School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, and an announcement on the subject has just been issued to every physician in Toronto. It is proposed to publish in the newspapers an offer to provide spraying of the nasal cavities of children under ten years of age whose parents forward a signed request form. Special clinics will be set up at the various hospitals, and appointments may be made at a central office. No children will be treated unless a signed request has been made.

The solution used in spraying is harmless. It is to be repeated in two weeks if the epidemic continues, and the co-operation of nose and throat specialists will be sought in carrying out the plan.

The authorities regard the plan in the nature of an experiment, a systematic trial of which may determine its value in the prevention of polio in human beings.

The first clinic was held on Wednesday, the first of September.

COMMUNITY CLUB

The Community Club for Sept. was held in the Rest Room on the afternoon of the 9th. Owing to the illness of the president (Mrs. Hudgeon) Mrs. Bryan, 1st vice-pres., took the chair.

Meeting commenced with the usual routine of opening exercises and business, which included the planning of an amateur program to be held around the middle of Oct.

Our peach festival and pavilion dance was shelved on account of the busy times during harvest.

Supervisor for this month was Mrs. Bryan, who read a paper on "The Abundant Life in Books," by Mary E. Chase, Prof. of English Literature in Smith College. This was a very splendid and interesting write-up.

The subject of "Book Review" was carried throughout the program, and "Gems of Thought" were responded to in Roll Call.

The poem, "Maud Muller," by Whittier, was read. A guessing contest of celebrated men and women made a happy break; and John Brown, the old camping song down in pantomine and singing, was put on very amusingly by the Misses Dunbars and Lanes, in negro togs.

Mrs. Swaine rendered very lovely, as usual, a piece by her favorite author, Edna Jaques.

Current Events was prepared by Mrs. F. Porter.

At the meeting for October Current Events will be given by Mrs. Morrison.

Supervisor—Mrs. J. Sinclair.

Roll Call—Hallowe'en jokes.

Hostesses—Mesdames Harcus and Porter.

Lunch was served by Mrs. Dack and Miss Edna Bryan, and a chat over the tea cups completed a worth while afternoon.—COR.

Aluminum Industry in Canada

It requires about seven tons of raw materials, plus electrical energy equivalent to that obtainable from about sixteen tons of coal, to make one ton of aluminum.

At the end of the last century—only a few years after production of aluminum began in the United States by the then recently discovered Hall process—construction of a smelter started at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. This smelter first made aluminum on October 20, 1901, and, although preceded by other aluminum reduction plants since dismantled, it is today the longest established aluminum smelter operating in North America. Incidentally, this plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., was first to generate electrical energy on a large scale at Shawinigan Falls.

The year 1910 marks a turning point in the world's aluminum industry, for it was about then that the unique and useful properties of the metal began to receive wide recognition. Its main uses previously had been as a material for manufacturing novelties and cooking utensils, and as a deoxidizer in casting steel ingots. Although the latter two uses are still important, aluminum has since become much more widely distributed in service to mankind. Its largest use today is in the transportation industry, both land and water, and it is also used in the manufacture of electric conductor as well as in a variety of other industries.

Minimum Wage For Men To Be Established

Initial Step to Assure "Just and Equitable Wages" In Alberta

Establishment of a basic minimum wage for men throughout the province and applicable to all industries as the initial step in a progressive government program to assure "just and equitable wages" was announced on Friday last by Hon. Ernest C. Manning, minister of trade and industry. Announcement was made following a cabinet meeting, which lasted from 10 a.m. until 1:45 p.m.

Determined to carry out the improvement of conditions for workers throughout this province, Hon Mr. Manning declared that "It is the intention of the government to establish in the very near future a province-wide basic minimum wage for all male employees, under the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act of 1936.

"Schedules already are before the Board of Industrial Relations and the cabinet, and the whole matter is receiving most careful consideration. In preparing these schedules we have gathered information from all parts of Canada and the United States."

The minister pointed out that the schedules will be based upon the number of hours of employment per week permitted by the Hours of Work Act, and will range from 45 hours to 54, which is the largest number that males can work under the Hours of Work Act.

Basic Minimum

"Rates to be established will represent a basic minimum," he said, "but there is no limit as to how high they can go."

The act does not apply to farm labourers.

The basic rate will apply to every industry in the province.

Hon. Mr. Manning declared that "it is the intention of the trade and industry department that employers who have been paying and can pay higher than the minimum, should do so."

Premier William Aberhart, asked to comment on the action, said that "This is an initial step in the reorganization of conditions for the betterment of the working men."

Hon. Mr. Manning said that the schedules of wages probably would be ready next week.

He declared that the trade and industry department would insist that employers and employees set a standard of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act and, if the organizations and employees failed to reach an agreement within a certain time, the department would establish its own scale under the combined provisions of the Hours of Work Act and Minimum Wage Acts.

Under these measures, the department has power to set both wages and hours in any zone, industry or firm.

Hitherto there has been no minimum wage for men in the province, although it has been established for women for many years.

Exports to Hong Kong Increased

For the first three months of 1937, Canadian exports to Hong Kong, consisting mostly of agricultural products and valued at $1,591,164, showed an increase of $909,513, or 133 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1936.

Canada's production of gold in the last six months exceeded former records.

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, September 4th, at 2 p.m. All councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and, on motion of coun Dunfield, were adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Soutter, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, stating that the district was liable for damage sustained because of council not keeping bridges in proper repair, and recommending that danger signs be posted on any bridges where it is considered necessary.

Moved by the Reeve that we order 70 Danger signs limiting loads to two tons on bridges. Carried.

Secretary advised that he had received no reply from the Municipal District of Michichi, or the Village of Delia, to our enquiry as to whether they would be willing to make a monthly payment to a doctor to get him to locate in the district. The Village of Craigmyle had refused to make any contribution. It was reported that M D. Michichi had agreed to make a payment. Secretary was instructed to write secretary of the Medical Association and enquire about getting a doctor.

Moved by coun. McNair that relief recipients requiring coal this winter be given orders for coal on local mines. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that Relief Accounts for August be passed, and that all Direct Relief for Sept. be approved. Carried.

By-law No. 95, providing for hospitalization of indigent sick residents, was given its third reading.

Moved by coun. Carter that By-law No. 95 be adopted as read. Carried.

Council was advised that Walter Cousins was granted an Old Age Pension of $20 00 per month.

Coun. Carter was authorized to arrange for a special boot and brace for Arnold Otterstatter, to be paid for by the municipality if necessary.

Secretary advised that all relief recipients had to be registered again and that new applications for relief had to be taken.

A letter was read from Edmonton advising that no fall rye would be available for distribution in this district.

Letter was read from Canadian Bank of Commerce refusing application for loan for school purposes.

Moved by coun. Carter that tax receipt No. 497, C H. Hoy, be cancelled. Carried.

Monthly financial statement was read.

The following correspondence was read: Mrs A. Martin. Mrs. M. A. Down, Highway Commissioners, Red Cross, Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare, Collection Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, A. A. Mackenzie, Field Crops Commissioner, Hanna Hospital District (3), Big Valley Hospital.

Moved by coun. Farwell that accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Francis Porter	$3.85	$3.85
North Side Garage		4.75
P. X. Howard		1.25
N. J. Hunter		1.50
Phone		4.77
Delia Times		2.50
Clem. Sieverding		6.45
Express	17c. and	.35
C. Kerr		1.50
Mothers' Allowance		28.75
Pay Sheet, Div. 5		111.85
Pay Sheet, Div. 2		187.50

Tradition has it that Noah entered the Ark on March 17.

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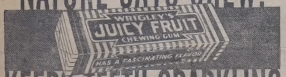
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CFAC 930 kilocycles
CJOC 950 kilocycles
CJCA 730 kilocycles
CFRN 960 kilocycles

LISTEN IN!

NATURE SAYS CHEW!



KEEPS TEETH SPARKLING

Wars and Confusion

In Europe, as on this continent, the outlook for war, the effect of gigantic preparations for war—or defence as the case may be—and the outcome which may be expected if there is a general conflagration involving the major powers, are providing material for much conflict of opinion and confusion of thought in the minds of the general public.

While the prospect of another great war must necessarily engender feelings of apprehension among the rank and file of all or any nations that might become involved one cannot help but be impressed by the fact that there are apparently two dominant and diametrically opposed beliefs on either side of the Atlantic on the question of the imminence of a serious outbreak.

While active preparations for combat, on a hitherto unprecedented scale, are being made in half a dozen countries in Europe, it is inexplicable that the view that there is no real danger in the immediate offing is largely held by Europeans, if credence is to be given to the opinions of visitors to the American continent from the other side of the Atlantic.

We are repeatedly being told by such visitors that Americans and Canadians are far more war conscious than are the European nationals, that apprehension which is rife on this continent as voiced in the press, magazine articles and in discussions wherever men get together, is almost absent across the water and that the people here are more greatly concerned as to the outcome of the march of events than are the citizens which these spokesmen represent.

It seems impossible to believe that in countries whose governments are bending every energy and taxing the people large sums to build up armaments of greater dimensions than history has ever recorded and who are recruiting men in every village and hamlet or are conscripting the flower of manhood, the people are not war conscious, whether they expect to be aggressors or on the defence. Even if the newspapers in these countries do not discuss the possibility of war to any great extent, the matter must surely be a topic of frequent discussion in the home and on the street, in restaurants and offices.

The very fact that these countries would be the first to bear the impact of an outbreak presages the supposition that such a possibility, or even probability, must be uppermost in the minds of the people close to the potential theatre of war and in all likelihood one of the combatants, when on all sides evidences of active preparation are so apparent.

There are many factors responsible for the confusion which exists in the public mind. These are the kaleidoscopic rapidity with which the strength of the potentially combatant nations is changing in the course of a few weeks or months, with which the danger zones are shifting, with which dangerous incidents develop and then fade into oblivion and the difficulty of deciding in the welter of war news what is propaganda and what is actual fact.

To illustrate the swiftness with which the centre of interest switches from one section of the globe to another, it is only a matter of a few weeks since the "civil" war in Spain occupied the spotlight in the daily press. Spain has now been relegated to the background and the Sino-Japanese conflict has taken its place in the headlines, not so much because the public is concerned about the outcome for China or Japan—that appears to be almost a foregone conclusion at the present time—but because they are interested and even concerned over the prospects of one or more European countries intervening or becoming involved willy nilly, thus setting the stage for the transfer of belligerancy to other continents, sooner or later.

More than one authority has recently stated that Germany and Italy, who have been using Spain as a testing field for their implements of warfare, were disappointed to find that they did not come up to expectations, that experiments under field conditions have demonstrated that greater advances have been made in defence machinery and equipment than in weapons of aggression and that, for this reason, there is less likelihood of either of these two countries precipitating a surprise move against any other country for the present.

If this is the case, possibly the British people may be aware of this negative result in the Spanish laboratory and that, coupled with the knowledge that rearmament is proceeding apace in Great Britain with tremendous strides, may account for their apparent unconcern as to the immediate future.

However, whatever may be the outcome of the turmoil in Spain and China, incidents develop from time to time involving European and American nationals and shipping which are to say the least provocative and with world conditions as they are, with so much unrest, with, in many instances, internal politics dictating international policies, there is an ever present risk that some incident may arise which cannot be explained with satisfaction to all concerned and which as a result may precipitate another great conflict.

It is because of these possibilities that the reading public on this continent is taking a keen interest in war news, even though interest may, and does, from time to time, shift from one country to another. Yesterday it was Spain. To-day it is China. Tomorrow it may be somewhere else.

New Stopper For Bottle

Fool-Proof Cap Designed To Prevent Deaths By Poisoning

A doctor and his engineer friend, worried about the number of people killed by mistaking poison bottles for ordinary ones, have invented a poison bottle stopper which opens the wrong way.

In the dark, or in moments of forgetfulness, anyone trying to open a poison bottle in the ordinary turn-to-the-left way would merely screw the stopper more firmly into the neck of the bottle. To turn the stopper right-handed feels wrong and unnatural.

Full specifications of the invention, which has been covered by patents, have been sent to the poisons board at the home office by the inventor, Dr. T. C. B. O'Brien. In the end, however, the board decided that it was not in a position to make the use of the stoppers compulsory.

To make the stoppers even more foolproof, a special design of stopper, with heavily embossed letters, has been designed.

Canada was the principal exporter of wheat to the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean in 1936, and followed Australia as the leading contributor of flour.

The population of greater London at the end of June was 8,203,942.



Great Aid To Builders

Electrified Wires Dry Plaster In Less Than A Day

Damp walls on mass buildings projects in Moscow, Russia, are to be dried rapidly by a process which an electrician has invented. Plaster on new walls requires a long time to dry in winter, but now builders will dry it quickly by electricity. Rows of fine wire are placed under the plaster at distances of about six inches. A current from the city power lines, lowered in voltage by a transformer, is transmitted through the wires. Water is a conductor of electricity, and the plaster shares in the warmth imported by the current, drying in less than a day.

New Process Discovered

Converts Waste Substance In Petroleum Into Chemical Bases

Discovery of a process to convert gasoline into the toluol which makes T.N.T. in quantities enough to supply the United States' entire need for this explosive in war-time, was reported to the American Chemical Society at Rochester, N.Y.

Another discovtry, reported in a symposium which forecast a renewed golden age for oil, told of a new by-product industry by which waste substance known as the "squeal" in petroleum, can be converted into hundreds of chemical "bases," many of them heretofore unknown to science.

Although Windsor, Ont., is directly across the river from Detroit, Mich., the Canadian city's death rate from murders is only one-fifth that of Detroit.

Three-fourths of a mile long, the Echo river never has seen daylight. It runs its course in Mammoth Cave, Ky.

Japanese chemists are attempting to make rayon from husks of the soy bean. 2220

Security For Labor

Says Canadian Industry Should Take Better Care Of Workmen

Unless Canadian industry does something of its own accord to increase the security, comfort and welfare of its workmen, various governments will feel called upon to pass legislation of one kind or another in an effort to secure more advantage for the working classes, S. G. Blaylock, of Trail, B.C., told the Canadian Chamber of Commerce convention, at Vancouver.

Mr. Blaylock suggested wages in industry should be based on three things:

(1) A basic wage sufficient to provide a good living for the workman and his family.

(2) An additional payment based on efficiency of the workman's labor, and

(3) A profit-sharing bonus.

He said employment regulations in individual industries should be such that employees can not be discharged w.thout cause; should be given the opportunity of a second chance under a different foreman if their offence is "not really serious."

He suggested families of means could make their greatest contribution to government of the country if they would "deliberately undertake" to educate one son with the idea of letting him go into politics, and provide him with sufficient capital that he could be as independent as he liked.

Hon. Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia's minister of public works and mines, described as "the world's most important problem" the proper relationship of labor to industry, and said the day that problem is settled satisfactorily will see "the ending of all wars and conflict."

The mines minister said criticism has been offered from time to time against various administrative bodies because of their attitude towards labor and their apparent inability to settle labor disputes. While some of this criticism was perhaps justified, he said, "a study of the labor unrest so prevalent in the past year or so would indicate that the action of certain labor leaders also leaves a great deal to be desired."

More Light For Reading

Elderly People Need Four Times More Illumination Than Younger Folk

Older people need more light for reading than younger individuals, Dr. Stuart Ramsey points out in an article on "Lighting" in the current issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal. "Judging from the size of the pupil alone," he states, "a man of 80 years needs four times the illumination than a man of 25 does."

The eye, he notes, is a very accommodating organ. For instance, "the light on a shaded verandah on a fine day is about 500 foot candles, and we read very comfortably under it. The light in many reading rooms is not more than three foot candles, yet the healthy eye does not complain much about it. Many experiments, however, have shown that best work is not being done at this lower intensity.

"Between certain intensities of illuminaion rapidity and accuracy of work increases as the light is increased. Investigations suggest that good perception for reading, for comfort and for health of eyes, about 10 foot candles of well diffused light should be provided for normal eyes. Old eyes or poor need more light."

A Powerful Lamp

United States Railway Is Trying Out New Headlight

If an automobile driver is not blind, temporarily or otherwise, he should be able to see the new headlight being tried by the Chicago & Northwestern on its high speed train between Chicago and St. Paul.

The lamp throws a 2,500,000-candle-power beam that gyrates continually in the pattern of a figure eight about 800 feet in diameter. Thus it sends its warnings straight ahead, to both sides of the right-of-way, and high enough to appear as an approaching pillar of light. A reflector moved by a motor oscillates the beam.

Tests show that at times the light is visible for as much as six miles at night and three miles by day. The plan is to operate it by day as well as by night to emphasize its function as a light that disinguishes an unusually fast train.

Anglo-American Co-operation

Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president-emeritus of Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., said at the 10th annual Scottish-American memorial service that "America would support Britain in any world conflict despite the neutrality act." He urged Anglo-American co-operation for the maintenance of world peace "by force, if necessary."

Could See Funny Side

Drought conditions in Central Saskatchewan are serious, but they have their humorous angles according to one elevator agent at Wingard, who received this message by telephone: "I sent my crop into town by my brother, and I just wanted to tell you to be sure and send the sack back."

The bottom of Lake Superior, which is 1,180 feet below the surface in some places, is 578 feet below sea level.

QUEEN BRITANNIA



In competition with scores of other comely young ladies, 20-year-old Evelyn Vaughan, a waitress, was chosen as queen to reign at an elaborate carnival sponsored annually at Southend, England.

Real Cause For Anxiety

Germany's Grain Supply Is Short Many Million Bushels

From the utterances of the official spokesmen of the Nazi government, the outside world gains the impression that Germany is going forward in an acceptable fashion on all fronts. With important reservations, it is true that remarkable progress has been made by a nation which only eighteen years ago had been stripped of every last vestige of power and greatness. Germany is again a strong nation, unified, highly militarized and with a national leadership which, regardless of what else may be said about it, is effective.

There are, however, says the Peterborough Examiner, other aspects of the picture that are not so bright. It is significant that one of the important newspapers of Germany is threatened with suppression simply because it has revealed true conditions concerning the national food supply. The conditions provide real cause for anxiety.

One of the theories of the present government of Germany is that th nation can be made self-sufficient so that in time of emergency it may not be dependent upon outside sources for any of the necessities of life. In consequence of the pursuit of this policy, the German people are short 68,000,000 bushels of wheat and 35,-000,000 bushels of rye.

The test of statesmanship comes when nations undertake to establish the terms of trade so that benefits will be mutual and national interests will be safeguarded. When it is impossible to meet this test, the alternative is self-sufficiency, which is usually attended by the results now being experienced in Germany.

New Carbon Refrigerant

Science Gets Another Tool For Investigation From Discovery

Carbon has been converted into the coldest "ice" on earth, 446 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

The "frozen north" of science, the most mysterious region on laboratory creation, gets a new tool for investigation from discovery of this carbon refrigerant, which was reported to the American Chemical Society at Rochester, N.Y., by Dr. H. T. Gerry of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In this scientific "polar region", which is the laboratory production of temperatures just a few degrees above absolute zero, lead, for example, which is a medium conductor of electricity, becomes a more perfect conductor than the finest copper wire, and so good that one "shot" of electricity put into the cold lead continues indefinitely. An opaque film of silver becomes transparent, apparently because the cold slows down its inner vibrations so much that light can pass through the metal.

Has All Conveniences

A motor bus built in Stettin, the Baltic seaport, has specially built seats upholstered in satin, which can be reversed to form comfortable beds. A wireless loud-speaker is carried. In Western Germany a bus has been equipped with a restaurant capable of seating eight. Passengers who wish to read can find plenty of books in the bus's own library.

A Versatile Mayor

Fred Gay, 77-year-old mayor of Pembroke, Wales, is self-supporting and then some. He knits his own socks, bakes his own bread and can cut and make his own shirts. "Ever since I was a boy I've been able to knit my own socks," he said. "I am an excellent nurse, too."

Science seems to have made progress in almost every direction except cutting down the motor casualty lists.

Only Chance For Privacy

The King And Queen Enjoy Week-Ends At Royal Lodge

The King and Queen have retained Royal Lodge, Windsor Forest, as their "private" home and in doing so they follow the precedent set by King George V. and Queen Mary, who kept on York Cottage at Sandringham for 15 years after they came to the throne, Sandringham House being then in the occupation of Queen Alexandra. They were both devoted to York Cottage with its simple domestic life—it was no uncommon experience for visitors bidden to tea on Sunday afternoon to have the front door opened to them by their royal host himself—and in just the same way the present King and Queen have developed a deep affection for the pleasant little country house where they have been so happy during the last few years. They have made many improvements, particularly in the garden, which is the especial delight of the two little Princesses, and their week-ends at Royal Lodge are now all the more appreciated since they represent the sole remaining opportunity of escaping for a while from the glare of publicity. Though Windsor Great Park is, with the exception of the grounds of its few private residences, entirely open to the public, it is as a rule little frequented. At week-ends during the summer hundreds of trippers flock around Windsor Castle and hundreds more will be found at Virginia Water, but in between these two extremities peace reigns and you may walk for several miles and hardly meet a soul. The thousands of fine old trees and the beautiful vistas make it one of the most delightful spots near London; in particular, the loveliest distant view of the Castle may here be obtained from the summit of the hill that rises beyond the end of the Long Drive.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

APPLESAUCE IMPROVES FLAVOR OF FRUIT CAKES

Applesauce is served with roast pork, just as cranberry jelly belongs to roast turkey. It has many uses as dessert and in addition it improves the flavor and keeping qualities of fruit cakes.

When sugar is added to fruit, the cellulose is toughened and the fruit does not lose its shape. For this reason many fruits are cooked in a syrup, as in preserved fruits. The sugar hardens the fruit and it does not break down.

In making applesauce, we try to break down this cellulose by cooking the apples with water until they are soft and then adding the sugar. This method has the advantage of requiring less sugar.

The natural flavor of the apples should be developed. Do not add many seasonings to your applesauce. If you do, you lose this natural taste and you tire of the fruit more quickly.

Do you find that it takes a lot of time to prepare the apples for applesauce? Try this suggestion. Wash, quarter and core the apples but do not peel them. Add the water and cook until soft. Then put the apples through a coarse sieve to remove the skins. Add the sugar and complete the cookery.

APPLESAUCE CAKE

- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ cup shortening (butter or lard)
- 1 or 2 eggs
- 2 teaspoons cocoa
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 cup cold unsweetened applesauce
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 2½ cups flour
- Raisins, nuts or preserved ginger (if desired).

Cream the butter and sugar together. Add the eggs and cream all three. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the fruit. Add the dry ingredients and fruit with the cold applesauce. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Rapid Flight

Establishes New Sustained Speed Of 260 Miles Per Hour

Engineering science and the skilful piloting of Frank Fuller, of San Francisco, established two new records in the Bendix transcontinental race with a sustained speed of 260 miles an hour.

First, Fuller flew the 2,042 miles from Burbank, Cal., to Cleveland in seven hours, 55 minutes to win the Bendix race over six other contestants and eclipse by almost 25 minutes the Bendix record for the distance set in 1932 by Capt. James Haizlip.

That victory meant $9,000 to Fuller. Then Fuller swooped over Cleevland airport at 1,000 feet and soared on 400 miles to reach Bendix, N.J., in an hour and 40 minutes more and win $3,000 for the best time for the transcontinental flight.

His elapsed time of nine hours, 35 minutes for the 2,426 miles broke the transcontinental Bendix record of 10 hours, two minutes set in 1934 by Colonel Roscoe Turner. Breaking this record brought Fuller a $2,500 bonus and ran his prize money to $14,000.

Held Up Traffic

The Animal Rescue League of Cambridge, Mass., is caring for a 20-pound snapping turtle caught by a patrolman in Central square. The turtle was crossing the square to a seafood grill and the consequent traffic tie-up compelled Hughes to summon the patrol wagon to remove the turtle.

DIXIE Plug is fresh when you buy it. It is cellophane-wrapped with the easy-opening ribbon for your convenience.



DIXIE
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

Money In Old Clothes

Large Sum Restored To Owner After Clothes Had Been Sold To Rag Man

A $2,500 "gift" of old clothes, that netted a rag buyer $3 when he sold it to a second hand dealer, led to a police hunt which restored a family's finances.

The rag man called at Mrs. Bessie Morrow's apartment in Winnipeg, and was given some old clothes by her daughter, unaware that her mother had wrapped up a purse in them containing $2,500 which she had withdrawn from the bank to go to Toronto for medical treatment. It had been hidden temporarily in the clothes for "safe keeping."

When the mistake was discovered police were called and after locating the rag man they interviewed the second hand dealer who had bought the old clothes for $3. The dealer had not even opened the purse he found in the clothes, finding the clasp stiff.

The money was intact in two $1,000 bills, five $100 bills and one $20 bill and was returned to its relieved owner.

Ice Caps Melting

Explorer Thinks Two In Baffin Land Will Disappear

Lieutenant-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, back from two months exploration with a scientific expedition in polar wastes, said the group's most important discovery was that Baffin Land contained two ice caps.

"The fact that the ice caps were 3,500 feet high eight years ago, and that they are half as high now, gives basis to the belief the ice caps will eventually disappear," said MacMillan.

Has Become A Habit

Three times escaped from Devil's Island is the record of 39-year-old Elie Rondeau. His latest period of freedom has just come to an end. Three detectives found him sitting on a Paris cafe terrace. In his pockets were the identity papers of three different men.

The age of the oldest rocks found on earth has not definitely been settled; geologists estimate it at somewhere between 25,000,000 and 1,600,-000,000 years.

Prefers Trail To Highway

Woman Explorer Has Made Many Trips Into Northwestern B.C.

At 51 Mrs. Jobe Akeley prefers the pack-trails of the wilderness to the smooth-riding highway.

For the first time since 1913 the widow of Carl Akeley, naturalist, sculptor and African explorer, is in western Canada, visiting Revelstoke and Field, B.C., and Calgary and Waterton Lakes, Alta.

Mrs. Akeley herself made 10 exploratory trips into northwestern British Columbia, and visited the headwater of the Fraser river and the previously unvisited Mount Sir Alexander region under the sponsorship of the Canadian government.

A peak in the Canadian Rockies was named Mount Jobe in her honor by the Geographical Board of Canada.

Mrs. Akeley was decorated by the King of Belgium for her exploratory work in the Belgian Congo.

Took Drastic Means

Malay Natives Shot Themselves So They Could Enter Hospital

To know how it feels to occupy a bed in a "white man's hospital," a number of Sakais, Malaya's aborgines recently bought shotguns, shot themselves, and appeared at the hospital at Pahang for treatment. Hitherto the Sakais, who cannot count above five, have hidden themselves in the darkest depths of the jungle and refused to have anything to do with white men.

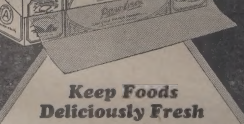
Hopes To Have Fleet

Singapore expects to have a complete fleet of its own for the Pacific when the naval base is finished there in 1939. The small island at the south extremity of the Malay Peninsula occupies a strong stragetic position. Australia and New Zealand are expected to contribute to the new unit of defense organized by Great Britain.

Angry Diner: "Look—there's a fly in my soup. What does it mean?"

Waitress: "Sorry, sir, I'm a waitress—not a fortune-teller."

Charles Goodyear was granted a patent for vulcanizing rubber in 1839.



Keep Foods Deliciously Fresh

Keep your foods—cakes, bread, pies, cut meats, etc. —under a covering of Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. You'll be amazed at the length of time they'll stay *fresh...delicious!* Para-Sani keeps them from staling. Get Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For less exacting uses ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form.

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Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

SHE WAS X-RAYED 12 TIMES

Tried Electric Treatment For Rheumatism

To suffer for five years with pains in the back . . . to be X-rayed 12 times . . . to undergo electric treatment for three years . . . and then to find that Kruschen was what she really needed to get relief—that was this woman's experience:—

"Five years ago, I was taken ill with pains in my back. After three weeks in bed I was sent to hospital. At first, spine trouble was suspected, but after 12 X-rays I was found to have serious lumbar rheumatism. For over three years, I was given electrical treatment three times a week. Last year, I tried Kruschen Salts, and it has done wonders. I have discontinued hospital treatment, and last winter, the first for five years, I was free from pain. My friends are amazed to see me so well." (Mrs.) E.P.

In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels.

Unlimited Water Supply

Method Devised Of Tapping Huge Lake Under London

About 1,000 feet below the streets of London is a huge underground lake, big enough to supply all the water needed by the millions who live above it.

Only recently a method has been discovered of tapping the huge reservoir and pumping up the water in a condition fit for domestic use.

Experiments are now being made at Addington, Surrey, with a new pumping apparatus which prevents any form of contamination with chalk or clogging.

It is expected to raise about 5,000,000 gallons a day, and the water will be used to supply new housing estates.

The underground lake extends over 400 square miles, and is about 60 feet deep in most places.

Its water is almost inexhaustible. Experts estimate that 100,000,000 gallons a day—one-third of London's normal consumption—could be raised without perceptibly lowering the level, and in times of emergency the quantity could be increased.

War Office and Health Ministry officials are watching the Addington experiment closely.

Its complete success would provide an easy solution of the problem of London's water supply in war time.

To supply all London, about 200 underground electric pumping stations would be required, operating on wells sunk along a sixty-mile horseshoe, within twenty miles from the heart of London.

The work could be completed in a few years, and the cost would not amount to more than £1,250,000.

All that would show on the ground would be 200 manholes, two feet in diameter.

Surface reservoirs could easily be wrecked or poisoned by enemy air-raiders.

But the underground wells and pumps would be safe.

A. O. Beauchemin, managing director of the company in charge of the work at Addington, said:

"After Croydon we may bore a well at Luton.

"If the entire scheme comes into operation the supply will go straight from the pumps into the ordinary mains, mixing with and softening the present water.

"The deep water is slightly green in color and fifty per cent. softer than surface water."—London Sunday Express.

Has Many Definitions

Splashing Mud On Pedestrians One Form Of Reckless Driving

Reckless driving has many definitions in Magistrate F. W. Walker's court in Walkerton, Ont. Driving through a mud puddle on the highway and splashing pedestrians with the moisture and mud constitutes reckless driving and he fined Leander Ernewein of Chepstow, a total of $14.25. The accused is alleged to have driven through a deep puddle of mud on a bridge in Brant Township while a local manufacturer and his wife were standing near.

Used For Decoration

Convex and concave mirrors were first popular in Sheraton's day in 18th century England. They were adorned with ornate gilt branches for candles, the tiny lights being reflected many times in the depths of the mirrors. These decorations continued in favor for many decades, and still are being made for colonial period houses in this country, though to-day the candle branches have been removed.

Home is a place where you are treated best and grumble most.

for NEURITIS
One thing that helps is to warm a dish, pour in Minard's. Then rub the liniment gently in.
Pain eases off!
22
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

A Real Sailing Job

German Captain Brings Small Craft Across Atlantic Single-Handed

Although oceans can now be flown on schedule in a matter of hours, it is good to know that they can also be sailed by tiny craft, with crews as small as one man, in a matter of as many weeks as it takes. Captain Ludwig Schlimbach, former master of a Hamburg-American liner, is a man for such a job. Captain Schlimbach steered into New York Harbor in a 33-foot yawl, two months and seven days out from Hamburg. He had quite a time of it in the Gulf Stream, and what with two mainsails and a jib and a hatful of wind every now and then, he found little opportunity to catch up with his reading. He arrived, however, hale and hearty—a sailor isn't a sailor if he isn't hale and hearty—and looking more like 45 than the 60 years to which he can lay credit.

What good, the querulous may ask, does a voyage as this do? It doesn't do a bit of good. Sailing yawls across the Atlantic solves no problems. We are never going to have a yawl route to Europe. No, all that Captain Schlimbach's exploit proves is that there are still seafarers who can tackle the sea on its own terms, single-handed, if need be, and come out on top. All the ancient deepwater sailors of history would be glad to take their hats off to this German captain.

Among them, of course, would be Leif Ericson, and Columbus and Drake. But one not so ancient would be sure to be among them, the sunlight shining nobly on his bald head. That would be Captain Joshua Slocum, who took the Spray around the world in the late Nineties. The Spray was a little longer than Schlimbach's Stoertebeker — thirty-two feet nine inches—and her gross tonnage was twelve and seventy one-hundredths. Starting out sloop-rigged, she came home yawl-rigged. Captain Slocum took her across the Atlantic to Gibraltar, then back to the South American coast, through the Magellan Straits and so on around—just like that. He worked out a method of lashing his helm and setting his sails so that he could sleep, cook and read. From Thursday Island to the Keeling Cocos Islands, a distance of 2,700 miles, he was at the helm only "about one hour, from land to land."

Captain Slocum told modestly of this adventure in "Sailing Alone Around the World." There is still no better bed-time book, at least for boys and girls of all ages up to 80 or 90. But it's too bad the bold Nova Scotian couldn't have met Captain Schlimbach. The two would have talked themselves hoarse—and not about war or the authoritarian State either.—New York Times.

Rain On The Roof

One Of The Most Pleasant Sounds In The Life Of Man

Many pleasant sounds there are in the life of man, but none, surely, that, heard under the right circumstances, so gladdens his heart as the sound of rain on the roof. Let him be sheltered, let him be easy in his mind, let him have friends around him or be thinking of friends, let him know that this rain which drums upon the shingles and whirls against the panes is needed for the purposes of the earth—and then he may be indeed content.

Then he will think of the dry lands, and of the rain coming to bless them, of the rills gathering strength and moving more and more swiftly, brown—but not too brown, for the erosion specialists will get him if he likes them too brown; and of the mighty movement of waters that ends in the sea.

And he will think of times past, of rising streams into which the willows dipped their branches deeply, and more deeply, of the foaming water tumbling down the little gorge behind the farmhouse, of cows lifting dripping brown heads and plunging them again into the lush grass, and of rain at night, and rain on decks at sea, and of the songs of various lovely kinds, in major and minor strains, that the rain sings. And he will think of city streets in the rain after dark, and how the reflected lights drew out in fantastic patterns on the pavement, and how the air was washed clean of city dust. And he will smell the smell of open country after rain.

And he will hear in rain the rhythms of stars in their flight through space, of the revolving globe, of rivers and seas that move in their appointed places, of the life of man himself responding also to laws of nature, having a meaning, not shattered forever by the class of armies which he may also hear, faintly, carried by the same winds that are shepherds to the clouds.—New York Times.

When the skin is moist the resistance to electricity is greatly decreased and serious shock may result from relatively low voltage.

When a new door bell button is pressed it switches on an electric lamp it contains to illuminate a name plate.

The great bells in historic Notre Dame de Paris are now rung by electricity.

It seems to be a rule. The more insistently the phone rings, the less important the call.

Annual Reindeer Round-Up

Herd Now Reported To Exceed 4,000 Animals

Two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle officers of the Department of Mines and Resources have completed the annual round-up of Canada reindeer herd. A wireless statement of the fawning and round-up indicates that the herd is growing rapidly and now exceeds 4,000 animals.

The fawning, which took place during April and May on Richards Island, a well-protected grazing area east of the Mackenzie river, resulted in the addition of 1,181 fawns to the herd, made up of 585 females and 596 males. While there were the usual unavoidable losses, the officers in charge of the herd state that the fawning was very successful and that the general condition of the deer is excellent.

During the round up the animals are put through the corrals and counted. The yearling males and females are marked by having the right ear notched and the females in addition to the above mark have a numbered aluminum tag attached to the base of the left ear. At this time certain mature steers and aged females surplus to the requirements are singled out for slaughter. The count showed that in addition to the 1,181 fawns, the herd includes 1,954 yearling and adult females, 397 yearling and adult bulls, and 560 yearling and adult steers.

The reindeer as a whole have adapted themselves to the climate and local conditions on the reservation, and with the gradual replacement year by year of older animals by young stock born in the district, the herd is becoming more securely attached to the Canadian range. The herding is done by Laplanders brought from Norway, assisted by the native apprentices who have been selected for training as a part of the Canadian Government's scheme of developing among the Eskimos the art of reindeer husbandry.

Opinion Of Expert

Gives Facts To Prove Short Men Are Healthiest

Short men are more handsome, stronger and healthier than tall men, and, in addition, live longer.

Such is the opinion of Francis Miles, a London physical culture expert, who although he is just under five feet nine inches himself, cited a number of facts about the height and health of man in evidence.

"The taller you grow the more of your growth goes into legs. Tall men have long legs and short bodies. But short men have short legs and long bodies," Miles said.

"The short man has plenty of room in his long body for powerful vital organs. And his short limbs give him greater leverage for his muscles."

Such world famous strong men, Sandow, Hackenschmidt, Samson, Saldo, Maxick, Strongfort, were all less than his own five feet nine inches, Miles explained.

Tall men rarely have well-developed bodies, he went on. They have rounded shoulders from stooping. Hospital experience proves that a tall man is not so healthy as his shorter brother, and is particularly liable to stomach and nervous diseases.

The physical culture expert declared :"The human body, like many other machines, functions best in an average man. Five feet nine is the ideal height for men, and five feet four for women."

Men over six feet six inches are technically known as 'giants.' And giants seldom live long past middle age. A man stands much more chance of being healthy and happy if he is of short or medium height.

Has Lonely Job

Man Guards Rare Birds For Month Every Year

At a place called Hermaness, in Unst, the most northerly island in Britain, the loneliest man in this country stays for a month or so each year. His job is to look after the rare birds, as skuas, which at one time were almost extinct. Now, thanks to the bird-watcher's vigilance, the skuas are again flourishing.

The bird sanctuary is situated some miles from the nearest hamlet; and as people are only allowed to visit the place if they have permission, the bird-watcher sees few faces. He is surrounded by the solitude of heathland and the sea; but the different birds help to relieve the monotony. Some of the skuas have become so tame that they approach the door of his hut, feeding on crumbs thrown to them. — Bird Lover.

Rich Cargo Salvaged

The cargo of a Japanese ship which foundered in a gale off the mouth of the Liverpool River in Australia has been brought up from the sea-bed. The 300 tons of pearl shell, valued by Sydney experts at $150,000, were discovered by 36 divers in 48 hours.

An Oregon man made wooden dishes, cutlery, and other implements for use by explorers during an expedition to the Antarctic regions, where the intense cold would cause metal articles to injure the flesh.

One can figure out a reason for almost everything except a smart aleck.

2220

Some Strange Duels

One Was Remarkable Because Grand Pianos Were Used

A "duel to the death" is being fought at Littlecote, near Swindon. It has been going on for over 14 years; and the combatants are battling with—golf clubs! Every week since August, 1922, R. W. Chamberlain, a retired farmer of Ramsbury, has met George New, postmaster of Chiltern Foliat, on Sir Ernest Wills' nine-hole golf course.

This weekly game of golf will go on till one of them dies, writes Walter G. Hartland in Answers.

The prize is a silver jug which, so far, has been held by the player with the best record for the preceding 12 months. Seventy-five-year-old Geo. New, who is losing, is reportid to have said: "There is plenty of time to catch up."

But history has recorded stranger duels than this, fought with far stranger weapons. In one remarkable instance grand pianos were used.

Fifty years ago, when duels were still fairly common in Spain, two famous professors of music had a bitter quarrel. A challenge to a duel followed. Hour and place were arranged and seconds appointed, and the two musicians met, not in some secluded meadow, but in a private house. They saluted one another and sat down, each at a piano. Both men began playing. By the terms of the combat dance music and folk tunes were not permitted, but the men were allowed to repeat works they had already played. The two thumped and strummed contiuously for 48 hours!

Suddenly one fell, face downward, on to the keyboard. Seconds rushed over to him. He was dead. Two or three seconds later, his opponent collapsed. For months afterwards he lay in bed seriously ill. The four seconds who were present all suffered nervous breakdowns! One of them failed to sleep properly for months afterwards. His brain was haunted by intermingling chords, echoes of that ceaseless, maddening recital—surely the strangest ever given.

Water Repellant

New Process Said To Make Cloth That Sheds Water

Spilling the breakfast coffee in the lap does not even wet clothing treated with a new chemical made from coal and fat, which was exhibited at the American Chemical Society.

Straight whiskey is different, it soaks in. But anything made of water runs off like falling on a duck's back. The new chemical is an attempt to find the all-round water "repellant," something which can be used on all fabrics, and that will neither wash out nor be affected by dry cleaning.

The new stuff does all these, said Du Pont chemists who exhibited it. It is a new laboratory product, not ready for the market, they said. It has been used on cotton, wool, silk and rayon.

All of these fabrics become softer to the touch when treated with the coal-fat chemical. It does not coat the fabric like paint, but sinks into the fibres. As a result the goods that shed water do some unusual tricks.

A man sitting down in a pan of water would get wet to the skin, but his pants would be dry. Water can be squeezed through cloth treated with this solution, but the cloth remains dry. It takes a hard squeeze or a lot of weight to force the water through.

The water can pass through the cloth because the "repellant" leaves the ordinary openings in the weave of the cloth unfilled. Water passes through them, under pressure, but does not soak into the threads as it goes by.

On a hot day pockets could be filled with ice, and the person inside would feel the coolness, without getting wet.

Mud splashed on these treated fabrics mostly slides off like water, with little spotting.

Transportation In North

Future Mining Developments May Warrant Large Expenditures

Development of an adequate transportation system for the North West Territories is being considered by the Dominion government it was stated at Edmonton by Hon. T. A. Crerar, federal minister of mines, as he ended a 3,000-mile inspection tour of northern mining fields.

"I have no definite announcement to make at the moment but if future development indicates expenditures of large sums of money on a transportation system," the minister said, "it will be based on waterways travel. Air travel is too expensive for freighting.

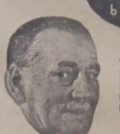
"What action will be taken is dependent on future development of mining fields which now show promising indications," he added. "We must be certain action is warranted before we take it."

Canada's northwest mining areas soon will be the object of "immense development," Mr. Crerar predicted.

By living on private yachts moored in the River Thames, a number of Londoners escape rents, taxes, and house duty by paying a mooring fee of only three guineas a year.

In Australia, well drillers have come upon pre-historic trees 300 feet beneath the surface. There were plower-underers in those days.

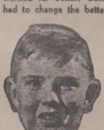
New! THIS YEAR SUPER·LAYERBILT
even LONGER life and better performance



"I know this for a fact. When I switched to Layerbilts last year—I found they lasted longer than any previous "B" batteries I bought. Guess that's because they're built in layers—with no waste spaces."



"I really don't know what's in a Layerbilt, but since Dad started buying Eveready Layerbilts, I've liked the way our radio worked far better. Besides, he hasn't had to change the batteries so often."



"If these new Super-Layerbilts are better than the ones that Pop bought last year, they sure must be good. I guess they are because Eveready makes them. All the boys at school say that their folks have Layerbilts in their sets."

Always good, now even better — Super-Layerbilt. The famous and exclusive "layer-built" principle, now improved so that your "B" batteries may have still longer life, still finer performance. Ask for Eveready Super-Layerbilts by name. For your "A" battery power choose "Air Cell". It needs no recharging.

The words EVEREADY, LAYERBILT and AIR CELL are trade-marks of the Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited.

● I have always wondered what goes on inside a radio battery and what makes some of them better than others. Please send me your free illustrated book "An Engineer Looks at Radio Batteries."

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EVEREADY
SUPER·LAYERBILT
RADIO "B" BATTERY

For Brain Work

Device To Protect Mental Workers From Fatigue

A new oxygen mask, which looks like a tightly rolled towel tied over the mouth, protects mental workers from fatigue caused by thinking.

The mask was described to the American Psychological Association by Dr. Arthur G. Bills of the University of Cincinnati. It delivers to the breather a combination of about 50 per cent. pure oxygen mixed with air.

Its use cut about in half the number of pauses per minute that come to persons donig brain work. These pauses happen to everyone. They have been attributed to mental fatigue—the brain taking a short rest.

It has been suspected the fatigue was not due so much to grey matter getting "tired" as to failure of the blood to supply all the oxygen the brain wanted. Dr. Bills has been testing his idea for several years.

Carries Peacock Feathers

Captain Defies Superstition But Objects To Friday Sailing

A sea superstition respected by sailormen the world over has been successfully defied for a year by a Bass Strait (Australia) skipper. Capt. H. R. Sims of the ketch Evaleeta, was challenged a year ago by Mrs. Jackson, lessee of Prime Seal Island, to carry a bunch of peacock feathers for a year and escape trouble. The feathers have been fixed to the cabin wall ever since, and the vessel has had no misfortunes. "Everything has been normal and I intend to keep the feathers aboard," said Capt. Sims. "Nevertheless I have a few superstitions. I would not sail on a Friday if I could avoid it."

A combination of science and practical knowledge probably greater than is required in perhaps any other engineering work is involved in the design and construction of a bridge.

New plants are still being discovered in Burma, Central Asia, Southern China, and parts of South America.

There are about 60 housemaids employed at Buckingham Palace, in London, England.

What's In A Name

Small Boy Whose Name Means "Fasting" Weighs 143 Pounds

A three-year-old boy living at Siverik, a small town in Southern Anatolia, Turkey, weighs 143 pounds. He is believed to be easily the heaviest child of his age in the world. The boy, whose name is Ramazan, which in Turkish means "fasting," is only two feet tall. He has four brothers and a sister, all of whom are quite normal. His father, a poor ferrier, is very proud of his remarkable son, but has refused several offers to exhibit him at country shows. Doctors are taking an interest in the case and predict that if Ramazan's growth continues at the present rate, he will become the world's heaviest man.

Where Youth Loses Out

Best Selling Done By Men And Women Over Fifty

Salesmen and women in department stores do their best selling after the age of 50, says a survey issued by Charles F. Stech, market and sales analyst.

Youth and beauty lost out to gray hair in every decade from the 20's on. In stores in New York, Pittsburgh and several other large American cities Stech found that sales people in their 50's sold more than those in their 40's; the 40's more than the 30's, and the 30's more than the 20's.

Birds sleep in a great many ways. Some sleep on the water, some standing up, and some hanging by their claws, using their stiff tails as a brace.

Manufacturers of all kinds of goods from steel gates to jewelry send their representatives to the London museums to study the exhibits for new ideas.

Rains are extremely rare in some parts of Chile, where some inhabitants can remember but one or two showers in their lifetime.

Despite its towernig bulk, an elephant can lope along at ten miles an hour and cover long distances at that speed.

Josh says, "It ain't no disgrace for a man to fall down, but to lay there and grunt is."

Little Helps For This Week

When I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me. Micah. 8:8.

How oft a gleam of glory sent
Straight through the deepest, darkest night,
Has filled the soul with heavenly light,
With holy peace and sweet content.

If you are bewildered and know not what is right nor what is true, can you stop thinking whether you do or not and rejoice to be in the dark, knowing that very thing is the fact of God's infinite being. Can you take trials into your own heart and be ignorant of the reason for them, not because you are obliged to do it but because that being God's will is also yours. Do you not see that a person who truly loves God is one with him, and cannot be uncomfortable or unhappy. That which befalls us is what He wills and desires, and holds best for us, and to know God is to utterly sacrifice self.

Claims Greatest Age

Longevity Champion Of Chinese Village Says He Is 180

Who is the oldest in a village of centenarians and near-centenarians in the Tating district of Kweichow Province of China has been decided, but there still is doubt about his real age. He claims to be 180, but as a Chinaman usually is considered a year old when he is born the "longevity champion," according to Shanghai reports, may be only 179. He still is vigorous and continues to sell firewood for a living. He declares that for the last 160 years he has gone to bed at sunset and arose at sunrise.

Fussy indeed are the Tibetans, who'd shudder at the thought of drinking milk or eating fish, fowl or eggs. Those edibles are all rated as unmentionably filthy—in Tibet.

Wow! — "What make is your nephew's new car?"

Old Lady (rather vague about such things): "I thing I heard him say it was a wow."

From 12 to 16 tugs are required to dock the Queen Mary, British liner, in New York harbor.



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Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

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Everything in the Job Printing Line

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It's TRAVEL BARGAIN Time to EASTERN CANADA

APPROXIMATELY

PER 1¢ MILE
In each direction. Good in Coaches only

PER 1¼¢ MILE
in each direction
Good in Tourist Sleepers
on payment of regular berth rate

PER 1½¢ MILE
in each direction
Good in Standard Sleepers
on payment of regular berth rate

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY
SEPT. 18th TO OCT. 2nd

Return Limit 45 Days
in addition to date of sale

Stopovers allowed Winnipeg and East

Children, 5 years and under 12, Half Fare

For full particulars, enquire Local Agent W37-468

CANADIAN NATIONAL



Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. J. T. Gordon, B.A.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
Mechoche	.. ..	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m.

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Tuesday, September 14, 1937

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1.05½
No. 2 Northern	1.01
No. 3 Northern	.95½
No. 4	.89
No. 5	.84
No. 6	.69
Feed	.60
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.97½
2 C.W.	.95½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.36
3 C.W.	.34½
Ex. 1 feed	.34½
1 feed	.31½
2 feed	.29
Barley—	
No. 3	.40½
No. 4	.37½
No. 5	.36½
No. 6	.34½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.68½
3 C.W.	.64
4 C.W.	.62
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.51
2 C.W.	1.47
3 C.W.	1.31
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.28¼
Vancouver	1.22¾

Opportune

Flour Mills

DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale.

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

W. C. King
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Delia, Alberta.
Dates and Terms can be arranged with Wm. Gibson, Phone 28, Delia.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

RADIO TALKS ON SUNDAY

Opening his address at the Prophetic Bible Institute on Sunday last, Mr Aberhart voiced his objection to a resolution passed at the People's League meeting on Wednesday evening of last week, asking that "the federal authorities take whatever immediate action may be necessary to have Sunday broadcasting regulations enforced, so that this abuse of radio in Alberta shall cease forthwith."

The main objection of the sponsors of this resolution is the mixture of a religious service with a brand of politics in which the language used is stated to be, "intemperate, untruthful and contentious, and closely bordering on, if not actually, seditious."

This is a strong indictment; but short of actual sedition, no valid reason why the Premier of Alberta should be denied the right of free speech over the air lanes in a country founded on British democratic principles. Any person who dislikes his raucous, bullying tones—it's a long time since he cooed like a dove, 'Wouldn't it be nice if we had the dividends for Xmas"—must agree with his contention, that if what is said over the air is distasteful, it is an easy matter to turn the dial and thus shut out the offence.

To be quite fair, Mr. Aberhart is within his rights in making known his views in this country, just as the newspapers are not only within THEIR rights to comment upon any matter of public policy which will affect the welfare of the people of this province, but are determined to remain free to do so.

That the premier has consistently advocated suppression of criticism of his theories and actions in the press by a system of licensing, and now talks of freedom for his Sunday afternoon "happy hour," throws a vivid light on his mentality.

Leave the fellow alone and enjoy the Sunday rest. He talked himself into a job and will talk himself out of it. All he needs is time

CASE FOR THE BANKS

Canada's Chartered Banks through their Public Relations Adviser, Vernon Knowles, are conducting a series of non-political non-controversial radio broadcasts on the Functions and Operations of Canadian Banks, it has been learned from Edmonton.

The first of the series was heard on Tuesday night, September 7. The addresses are being broadcast over an all-Alberta Network Tuesday nights from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesdays in the daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Mr. Knowles, who homesteaded in Alberta in 1909, is a former well known newspaper man, who has worked on several western daily newspapers. He was editor and manager of the Winnipeg Telegram, and later managing editor of the Winnipeg Tribune. He has also served in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa and in the Press Galleries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Ontario. He was editor and member of the board of directors of the Toronto Mail and Empire from 1928 to 1932, and from 1933 to the end of last year was managing editor of the Toronto Daily Star. In January, 1937, he assumed his present position.

In commenting on the series of broadcasts Mr. Knowles laid particular stress upon the fact that they were designed to be completely non political.

Local and District

C.N.R. bargain fare to Calgary and return this week end, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17 and 18.

• • •

Mrs. C. Porter, of Vancouver, is visiting for a period at the home of her son-in law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Netherton.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. Leckie and two daughters, Jean and Alice, of Portrieve, Sask., were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leckie.

• • •

Mrs. Chas. Legg and family have returned to Delia, after making a round of farewell visits previous to their departure for England this coming week end.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Martell, son and daughter Stanley and Neva, of Munroe, Wash., and Mrs. H. Burr, of Snohomish, Wash., U.S.A.. were also visitors at the Leckie home. The visitors were all cousins.

• • •

James Bell, whose leg was injured by a blow from the tongue of a vehicle when involved in a mix-up whilst unhitching in the farmyard of George Bolster, is in Drumheller hospital and resting comfortably.

• • •

The weather during the past week turned distinctly summerlike, and temperatures were frequently around 80 degrees. There has been no general killing frost and late green crops benefitted considerably by the abnormal heat.

• • •

Rev. J. Thos. Gordon, former Delia minister, was inducted on Friday evening of last week into his new pastorate at South Calgary United Church. On behalf of the Ladies' Aid, a sheaf of gladioli was presented to Mrs. Gordon. Following the ceremony a social gathering was held at the church.

• • •

In view of the outbreak of infantile paralysis in Southern Alberta, the council and school board of the village are being watchful of developments. Competent medical advice has been sought and assurance has been received that there is no cause for alarm. While doctors have been practising preventive treatment in Drumheller to the number of about 100 children, there is no actual case reported there, nor has any official action by the city transpired. The nearest case to this district, so far, appears to be at Calgary.

Altered Hours For Broadcast on Banks

Announcement is made that the hours for the broadcast of the case for the chartered banks is altered to Tuesday evg., Sept. 21, 8:30 to 8:45. Wed., Sept 22, 12 noon to 12:15.

Canadian National Revenues Increase

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the 10-day period ending August 31st, 1937, were $5,724,394, as compared with $5,655,363 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $69,031.

Canada's National Parks

(By Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources.)

The establishment of National Parks is one of the most interesting developments of the present century. Originally set aside to preserve the scenery, the natural and historical objects, and the wild life of the country so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations, they have proved to be one of the major attractions of the tourist trade, an industry which last year reached a value of more than 250 millions of dollars.

The popularity of our national parks, not only with Canadians, but with visitors from abroad, is reflected in the figures for tourist travel to these areas during the nine months ending December 31, 1936, when more than 896,000 visitors entered the National Parks of Canada. This is an all-time record, and represents an increase of more than fifteen per cent over the total for the preceding twelve months.

The swift onrush of settlement, and the advance of industry have brought about, in many countries, needless destruction of natural beauty and wild life, and widespread alienation of public lands. When the necessity for conservation became apparent, Canada still possessed large tracts where primitive and unspoiled conditions prevailed, and wisely set apart large and representative areas for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of the people.

In these areas are preserved the scenery, the flora, and fauna typical of that part of Canada in which the park is situated. From the snow capped peaks of the Rockies to the surf washed cliffs of Cape Breton Island, these great natural playgrounds offer to the visitor exceptional opportunities for the renewal of health and vigour in the stimulating atmosphere of the great outdoors.

The establishment of Canada's original national park grew out of an incident in the building of our first transcontinental railway. When the railroad was being pushed westward from the prairies, construction engineers discovered hot sulphur springs on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The curative properties of these waters gave rise to many offers for the purchase or lease of the site; and in order to preserve the springs for all time for the people of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1885, set aside a surrounding area of ten square miles. So impressed were early travellers with the scenery in the locality that the Government was urged to substantially enlarge this reservation as a public domain, and in 1887 an Act of Parliament was passed, establishing what is now the Banff National Park.

Since that time the system of National Parks has been built up by the addition of other areas, until it now consists of twenty separate park units, having a total area of more than 12,500 square miles, which is almost equal to the combined areas of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Within the parks the Government is responsible for all local administration. This includes protection from the menace of fire, guarding the wild life, preserving the natural beauty of the landscape, opening up outstanding points of interest by the construction of roads and trails, and making provision for the convenience and comfort of visitors. Since the establishment of the first national park the Government has invested approximately $30,000,000, including administrative costs, in developing and maintaining our national scenic and recreational areas. Canada is now receiving cash dividends on this investment through the expenditures made by the ever increasing stream of tourists who annually visit these holiday lands, as well as dividends in health and enjoyment to her own people.

The great mountain playgrounds include Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes Parks in Alberta, and Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke Parks in British Columbia. Here amid a sea of mountains are scenes of magnificent alpine grandeur. Majestic peaks, many of them snow-capped, with glacier-covered slopes, rise to tremendous heights. In between lie beautiful valleys, clothed with the diverse greens of forests, and set with sparkling lakes, beautiful in colour. On the upper slopes are the alplands—wildflower gardens with a profusion of colour. Madly tumbling torrents rush from the icy summits, and waterfalls drop for a thousand feet down the sides of canyon and gorge.

Within the area of the mountain parks is the great Columbia icefield, the accumulation of snows and ice for untold centuries, the area of which has been estimated at about 110 square miles. Lifted high on the shoulders of a score of mighty peaks, it forms the geographical centre of the water system of one-quarter of the continent, and feeds the glaciers that move slowly down to the valley below. It has been well called the "Mother of Rivers," for from this sea of ice issue streams which take their way finally to three oceans, the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic through Hudson Bay.

The prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba also have their share of National Parks. North of the great grain belt in Saskatchewan lies Prince Albert Park. Here scores of lakes, ranging from tiny rock basins to bodies of water fifty miles long, are woven into continuous waterways by innumerable small rivers. With its background of romance and adventure dating from the days of the fur trade, Prince Albert Park has a particular appeal to the camper, fisherman, and canoeist. Along the water highways that lie like a network over the northern part of the park, the trader, trapper, and voyageur travelled to and from the Mackenzie Valley and Hudson Bay.

Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba is located north of the most thickly populated area of the Canadian prairies, and attracts many visitors from this section, and from the Missisippi Valley in the United States, which is served by the famous Jefferson highway that stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian

(Continued from previous column)

border. Its picturesque scenery and typical wild life, together with its happy location on a well forested table-land containing several delightful lakes, 1,500 feet above the surrounding plain, provide an attractive change to the dwellers of the level prairie lands.

Co-Operative Farm Plan

Virgin Soil South of Edmonton Selected to Settle 32 Families

At a recent meeting, attended by representatives of the city of Calgary, government departments, and the Colonization Association of Alberta, it was agreed that the time for a plan for community settlement should be presented to the public, and particularly to those families which might care to take part in the venture.

The lands and mines department of the government has located suitable land, which, under certain conditions, it is willing to give under a virtually perpetual lease agreement.

The selected land is a block of virgin soil southwest of Edmonton, within ten miles of a gravelled highway and but little further south from a railway.

The proposed colony settlement plan contemplates the grouping of 32 families from among regular unemployment relief recipients of this city of Calgary on this block of eight or more sections of land. Their new homes will be grouped centrally, each with plenty of home garden land. This will facilitate close community enterprises such as school, church, and warehouse for stores.

So Alberta Folk May Know...

ALBERTANS have heard from time to time a statement made that there appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, an article, the language of which, will be recognized by all who have heard it. The article referred to never did appear. You can read all about it in a statement issued by the Edmonton Clearing House, which appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin, the Edmonton Journal and the Calgary Albertan last March, and in the Ottawa Citizen last June. No matter whether Alberta folk hear these accusations under the guise of direct quotation from the supposed Bankers' Magazine or used as the words of any other person, they will be aware after reading the following, that the statements are false in any event.

Here is the text of the Edmonton Clearing House statement:

Banker Magazine Report Denied by Clearing House

EDMONTON FINANCE MANAGERS ISSUE STATEMENT REFUTING ALLEGED STATEMENT CREDITED TO U.S. PUBLICATION AND USED BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

For the purpose of keeping the record clear, and straightening out a situation which has arisen through the dissemination, apparently through misinformation, of a statement alleged to have been made in the August 25, 1920, issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, officers of The Edmonton Clearing House, composed of Edmonton bank managers, have issued the following official statement:

On occasion members of the legislature and others have made use of an excerpt claimed to be copied from an issue of a Bankers' Magazine. The excerpt is as follows:

> **"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders.**
>
> **"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (I would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."**

This quotation was referred to by a member of the legislature on the government side as recently as last Tuesday, again creating the wrongful impression that the banks are inimical to the common interests.

NOT CONTROVERSIAL

It is not in the spirit of controversy that the Edmonton Clearing House wishes to draw the attention of the members of the legislature and the public to this unfortunate inaccuracy, but it seems only fair that the public at large should be acquainted with the facts.

The individuals using the quotation create the impression that the offensive words appeared in some banking journal, presumably in Canada. No article using the words quoted ever appeared in any Canadian banking journal. We are also in a position to say that no such words used in the sense indicated by some speakers, ever appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States.

CHARGE REFUTED

Communication with the publishers of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States elicits the fact that in the August, 1920, issue of the magazine, there was an article refuting the charge that any such viewpoint had ever been expressed by any of the United States banking or financial houses. Strangely enough, the quotation so wrongfully used was supposed to have appeared in the 1892 issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, and it was this accusation that the August, 1920, issue was refuting.

We now quote from the article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States:

> **"Seeking to convey the impression that the bankers of the country are in a conspiracy to oppress the 'common people,' various agencies in some of the middle western states are circulating a series of pamphlets containing what purports to be a quotation from The Bankers' Magazine. That such a statement as is quoted never appeared in the magazine or anything even remotely resembling it is of no interest to the originators of the propaganda whose sole aim seems to be to create in the public mind a false impression."**

UTTERLY INCONSISTENT

There then follows, in extenso, the remarks complained of and containing the quotation which has been so wrongfully and harmfully used. The magazine then goes on to say:

> **"It seems hardly necessary to state that such words never appeared in The Bankers' Magazine. They are so utterly inconsistent with the high spirit of patriotism and of public service which the bankers of the United States have always shown, that they might safely be ignored as preposterous and absurd were it not for the inflammatory effect that such garbled and false ideas might have on unthinking minds.**
>
> **"The reader of such literature, especially if he be of that far too numerous class that prefers to receive its thinking ready made, will be only too inclined to jump to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy of bankers seeking to destroy the happiness and prosperity of the people. In this state of mind, he falls an easy victim to any soap-box orator who holds out an equally false promise of Utopia in the overthrow of the so-called capitalistic classes.**

COMBAT WITH TRUTH

> **"The way to combat falsehood is with truth — not with indifference, not with hysterical recriminations that only engender a blind hatred that shuts out all reason. If malicious and misleading ideas are being circulated about bankers, it is clearly the duty of bankers to be equally diligent in the dissemination of truth. The public must be taught a proper conception of what the functions of banking really are and the important part that it plays in the prosperity of the community. The shroud of mystery which has surrounded the business of lending credit must be removed. Bankers have nothing to fear from the truth.**
>
> **"Much can be done through advertising. Already a marked change is noticeable in the character of banking publicity. More and more bank advertisements are being humanized and are making a real attempt to explain to the public something about the various services that a bank performs. But there is still room for improvement. There is still need for human interest publicity that will appeal to the man in the street and which will successfully compete with the propaganda of the radical. Until bankers fully awaken to the necessity for such measures, they cannot justly complain if at least a portion of the public regards them in a light that is utterly false."**

HONORABLE POSITION

We have nothing to add to the remarks in this article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States. We can only say it is the endeavour of Canadian banking institutions to maintain their honorable position, and to continue to give service to the public in the broadest sense of the word.

Our hope is that now the facts have been disclosed, responsible and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false.

THE EDMONTON CLEARING HOUSE

This Advertisement is Inserted by Canada's Chartered Banks